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If Wichita, Kan., should elect Mrs. Lease Mayor that city will have a livelier season than it has since the year of the great boom which made it.

The Milwaukee Sentinel thinks there is enough in the proposition to have prison labor employed in road building to recommend that Wisconsin should investigate the subject. It seems to be the fate of woman

suffrage propositions that when they receive a flattering majority in one branch of legislatures they are quite as emphatically rejected in the other. The Populists in Minnesota refuse to

join the silver party, doubtless because they suspect that the European movement for international bimetallism may make silver money as good as gold.

The announcement that the Governor's private secretary will be out soon leads the public to suspect that the reports of his dangerous condition were invented for political capital. The role of martyr is wearying.

The President has been beset by a more numerous lobby of office seekers than the one hundred Democratic ex-Congressmen out of a job, but never by a more desperate band. But just now pastry is scarce in the Cleveland pantry.

Those excellent Anglomaniacs who are constantly asserting that there are more strikes in American manufacturing establishments than in England are respectfully requested to turn their attention to the strike of the British Federation of Bootmakers, 200,000 men.

When Governor Matthews learns the name of the person whom Lieutenant Governor Nye suspects of attempting to "sequester" the Roby bill he will be more indignant than he was when the presiding officer of the Senate refused to permit the Governor's bills to be called up on Monday.

The only good result of the Cleveland bond issues thus far is that national banks, where circulation is needed, have purchased bonds and have used them as the basis of larger issues of notes. During the past two months there has been a noticeable increase in the volume of national bank notes outstanding.

Those persons who berate the late Legislature and who berate every Legislature because it does not indorse some pet scheme of their own ignore the fact that the tax levy for State purposes was reduced from 32 to 30 1-6 cents on each \$100, a reduction of \$238,330. Special appropriations were also made for the State Soldiers' Home and the Chickamauga monuments, \$115,000, which are extra expenditures for this year.

The shoe industry is the one in which the manufacturers in this country can pay their employes double the English wages and yet supply the market with a better article. This is because all shoe machinery has been invented in this country and the shoe factory system is far in advance of the processes of manufacture in England. Much of the work done in this country in the factories by machinery is done in England by hand and by the piece. The British shoemakers have repelled the efforts to introduce American machinery. In the textile industries the British make use of all the latest labor-saving inventions.

Most sensible people will fail to see any cause for the offering of thanksgiving to Great Britain by a number of Anglomaniac organs quite recently. Secretary of Agriculture Morton filled his official report with it, it is true, but he had but recently returned from his British tour with the now Postmastergeneral Wilson, during which they were feasted and feted by British merchants and manufacturers. Great Britain buys food of us because we sell the best at the lowest prices, and because she can make more in selling it than similar goods produced elsewhere. That is the reason, and all the reason there is, consequently there is no cause for this offensive praise. When poorer wheat can be sold it is purchased in India, if cheaper. Nor does she purchase here because we purchase of her. In fact, Great Britain purchases less now than she did when the tariff was protective and when we purchased less textiles of her than we may be doing now.

Union and Confederate soldiers will meet at Shiloh April 5, 6 and 7 to complete arrangements for the dedication of that famous battle ground as a national park. With the exception of the national cemetery at one side of it, which is carefully kept and is a beautiful spot, the battlefield is in much the same is not valuable ground i

THE DAILYJOURNAL | save that of its historic associations. In this respect it is priceless, and for this it should be preserved as a heritage to the Nation forever. When the association secures control the work of marking the positions of the respective commands will be begun and improvements undertaken which, together with the natural attractions of the ground, will make it a park worthy of the name.

APOSTLES FOR REVENUE.

Why Mr. Warner and the other members of the paid silver lobby should be opposed to an international monetary conference, held with a view to restore silver to full money power, or, at least, to give it a higher position than it now occupies, can be understood. With an agreement as to the future of silver by the commercial nations the occupation of this paid lobby would be gone. To bring the question to a settlement would compel the members of the silver lobby in Washington to look for bread and butter elsewhere. So long as free coinage can be made an issue the better for them. The greatest personal misfortune which could come to the members who are drawing compensation from the silver mine owners would be to have the silver question settled in a manner which would be for the best interests of the commercial world, and for this country in particular. So long as they can do anything to prevent a monetary conference or to postpone the settlement of the silver problem they can be counted on to do it. For this reason they opposed the proposition for a monetary conference and now have discovered that the delegates selected cannot attend a conference unless its sole purpose is to consider the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Just now the drift of opinion the world over is toward the restoration of silver to full money power. Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing. Even in Great Britain leading financiers declare that real bimetallism is simply a question of time. The same is true in Germany. There is no real opposition in this country or France. Generally speaking half the metal money of the world is silver, and its volume was never so large as at the

present time. Now, if the silver lobby of which Mr. Warner, of Ohio, is the head could prevent the holding of such a conference because any other method of restoring silver to full money power than worldwide free coinage upon an international ratio should be suggested in the invitation for the meeting the United States must stand aloof. One of the plans suggested is that Great Britain open the mints of India for the free coinage of silver and provide that one-fifth of the be silver, while all the other nations white metal on the same conditions as now apply to gold. That would bring the values of the two metals upon an established ratio together. Still, if the silver lobby can have its way it would have the United States refuse to join in the consideration of that or any like proposition. The wonder is that the intelligent owners of silver properties do not suppress these hired shouters whose only interest in the silver question is to prevent its settlement.

A POWER NOT RESPECTED. When the Harrison administration closed it is fair to say that the attitude of all the leading nations of the world toward the United States was that of respect. Reciprocal treaties had been negotiated with most of them, much to our advantage, because all of them desired the favors of this country. Through the ability of its representatives and its retaliatory legislation Germany, France, Spain, Austria and several South American governments had entered into reciprocal relations which gave us advantages in their respective markets. The Harrison administration was respected by these governments because they were convinced that it had the intelligence and the courage to compel a proper consideration on the part of

All this has changed in two years of the Cleveland blundering. Even the reduction of the tariff did not win from other nations that good will which such men as Mr. Bynum counted on as the result of a cheaper access to our markets. France, Germany and other governments were not long in learning that the Cleveland administration could be trifled with without danger of complications. They knew that the Harrison administration would have retaliated with the act with which the Republican Congress had armed him. They soon learned that the Cleveland administration would not use that measure resolutely, if at all, to compel fair treatment. When the reciprocity provisions of the tariff of 1890 had been repealed the governments with which reciprocal treaties had been negotiated under them made the repeal a pretext for discrimination against the products of the American farmer. As the result our meats are practically shut out of France and Germany, and our breadstuffs have no advantage over those of any competitor. In fact, hostile discrimination is the policy all along the line, and as yet no effort has been made beyond protests to stop it. Evidently these governments assume that they can pursue that hostile policy with impunity. If the Cleveland administration had the spirit and purpose of its predecessor European governments would never have assumed the present attitude of hostility to our interests.

Silver and wheat advanced the past week, but from other and more tangible causes than the mysterious affinity which a class of would-be economists claims to exist between the staff of life and the white metal. The cause of the advance is due to the reports showing a rapid decrease in the world's visible supply of wheat and that there is much less of that cereal in the hands of producers in this country than was generally supposed. The expectation that China would require a large quantity of silver with which to pay the indemnity which Japan will demand has caused a slight advance in the price of silver bullion. These are natural causes and can be easily understood.

A once distinguished actress, long since spot, the battlefield is in much the same condition it was when the conflict took place. Here and there is a small farm-house and clearing, with some attempt at raising a crop of corn or cotton or peanuts, but for the most part it is unimproved and covered with timber, some of it a ragged second growth where the first had been hastily cut away for military purposes. The soil is poor, and it is not valuable ground if your sense. retired from the stage, is reported as say-

some one else's conception of a role, is likely to be mechanical. This view coincides with that of many who have noted the woodenness and artificial manner of a large proportion of younger actors. They have evidently been trained in a school of elocution and gesture, are utterly devoid of original power, and have no independent and undivided conception of their roles. The same defect betrays itself in the manner of many public speakers. They show fatal signs of having studied "elocution" and are wholly wanting in spontaneity. The case of more than one misguided man can be called to mind who has ruined a pleasingly natural style of oratory by a course of training which left him stilted and selfconscious in his manner on the platform or in the pulpit. Preliminary training of speakers and actors may be necessary, but

it should be undertaken with caution. The Correspondent's Gory Work. Some of the Indianapolis correspondents who furnish what they are pleased to call "news" to the outside press are gifted to an uncommon degree in the art of telling things that are not so. Upon the slightest foundation of fact, or, lacking this, out of the airy fabric of their untrammeled imaginations, they are able to build most amazing tales. Their fancy is inclined to run to the intense and dramatic, not to say the horrible, variety of fiction. They rise to loftiest flights of eloquence when they picture the flowing of gore, the meeting of men intent upon gaining their own purposes even at the cost of each other's life blood, the furious encounters of rivals in politics, love or business. Their language, when unrestrained by the tempering editorial blue pencil, bubbles and foams and lashes itself into a very fury of words. That the language makes an impression is evident from the fact that credulous managing editors accept and print it, and, not only this, but actually pay for it. Perhaps the correspondents are

not so greatly to blame for allowing their

tropical fancy full and free sway so long as

they can induce simple-minded editors to

pay for their mental vagaries.

The recent little fracas in which the Governor's private secretary came into collision with some would-be spittoon cleaners, to the damage of his ribs, afforded these talented literary gentlemen an opportunity for some terrific word painting. Unsophisticated readers of outside newspapers were led to believe that a pitched battle, involving the entire Legislature and much shedding of blood, had taken place in the Indiana Statehouse. Emboldened by their success in thus "working" the journals to which they contribute, these inventive writers have sent out another tale of most remarkable character. It appears in a number of "great" newspapers (Sunday editions, containing from one to five pounds of syndicate matter), published within a radius of two hundred miles. Hon. W. H. English and Mr. George J. Langsdale, late of the Soldiers' Monument Commission, are the dramatis personae. These gentlemen, it is well known, had some differences of opinion in regard to certain features of the monument construction. They talked at each other in a rather lively and entertaining way reserve of the Bank of England shall | through the newspapers, and this interchange of compliments was a sufficient basis for the correspondents to work upon. They assumed at once that Mr. English and Mr. Langsdale hated each other with the virulent hatred that could only be appeased by blood, real red blood. This is not the character which these two distinguished citizens present to the public at large, but the public does not see through them and into their innermost consciousness as do the able correspondents. They appear to the casual ofserver as two elderly persons of staid demeanor, each possessing a high and discreet regard for his individual comfort and safety. Not so do they seem to the gentlemen who are under contract to furnish news to the outside press at \$5 a column. According to these gentlemen Mr. English and Mr. Langsdale figured in a personal encounter which narrowly escaped having deadly results. It was at their last official meeting, as the story goes. There was a dispute, in which "hot words" were uttered, whereupon Mr. English reached down and picked up a large stone which had been brought in as a sample of that used in the monument. Langsdale was on his feet in a minute with an open pocket-knife in his hand. He stood trembling for an instant, when, "with the suddenness and agility of a cat, he sprang over the desk, grabbed English by the lapel of his coat, and with upraised knife glared into his eyes, prepared to strike at any mo-

> What followed is thus told: "What do you mean?" asked English, poarse with excitement. "Put down that rock or I'll show you what I mean," replied Langsaale, his wiry form trembling with rage, and his eyes gleaming "Put down that knife, then," retorted

> ment." English backed off and Langsdale

followed with knife still raised, one eye

upon his opponent, the other upon the

threatening "rock" in that person's hand.

"Trop that rock, I say," yelled the now thoroughly aroused Langsdale, and at the same moment the knife blade came down on a line parallel to the throat of Mr. English. For a moment the two men stood in this dramatic attitude, and, as one gifted word painter thrillingly puts it, "glared at each other with the ferocity of tigers." Another has Langsdale's eyes "gleaming with feroclous passion," while another is content with picturing that commissioner's eyes as merely "gleaming." The weight of opinion is, however, that both opponents glared until the stone fell from English's relaxed hand "with a sharp sound" (these correspondents scorn the hackneyed "duli thud"), and Langsdale, releasing his hold on English's coat, fell into a chair, "exhausted from the terrible strain." Over the face of each at this moment "a tablet of unutterable thought was traced"-whatever that may mean. Perhaps it was a "tablet" of thankfulness that the correspondents let them

And managing editors of metropolitan papers print this sort of thing-and pay for it! Great guns!

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Floods of Tears. Watts-That is an awful cold you have, Where did you get it? Potts-Got my feet wet at a "Camille"

A Concession.

called you a liar? I mean a friend?"

dear friend, I would show him the respect of attending his funeral, after it all were Too High for Him. "Three mile limit!" mused Rubberneck Bill, who, being able to read only capitals, confines his attention to the head-

"Colonel, what would you do if a man

"Well, suh, if he were a real near and

with me. I've played 'em as high as the celling, but nothin' near three miles." The Cheerful Idiot. "Yes," the literary boarder was saying, as the Cheerful Idiot entered the dining room, "it had a remarkably dramatic

lines; "three-mile limit, That gits away

flavor." "What had?" asked the Cheerful Idiot. "A novel I was reading last night." "Oh! I thought you were perhaps speaking of the omelet."

Readers of illustrated magazines are some times at a loss to know what relation the any sense into every line and gesture, according to a lady of this end of the nir teenth century.

with blg sleeves, gored skirt and a bonnet with "perky" bows. The daughter of this woman, described as a pretty, graceful girl, appears in the drawing as an ungainly creature in an ill-fitting, but very modern gown. It is a curious artistic anachronism and the wonder is that it passed editorial

Miss Frances E. Willard sold to a syndicate a long account of her experience as a bicycle rider, and she is now asked by her plous friends to explain how she happened to write for the wicked Sunday papers. She says she did not mean to and is not responsible for what the syndicate does, but there is reason to fear that her explanation is not entirely satisfactory to her critics. Miss Willard must beware lest her beloved wheel lead her into by and forbidden paths.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has given up for this year his intention of learning to ride a

Sarah Bernhardt is beginning to show a slight indication that age is creeping upon She used to be fond of traveling, but it is hard now to get her to leave Paris and she is said to shudder at the thought of again leaving France on a long tour. An American "man of letters." whose name is for some reason withheld, says that there are only three objections to the dramatic works of Henry James: First,

they are unactable; second, they are un-readable, and third, they are unspeakable. The English Church Quarterly Review contained recently a very severe attack on Archdeacon Farrar's "Life of Christ in Art." The reviewer summed up thus: "In a word Dr. Farrar's knowledge of art is of the most shallow and superficial kind and the book which he has produced is thoroughly untrustworthy."

A writer in the New York Press rays:

"One of the latest alleged medical discov-

ies is that colds and catarrh are most frequently caused, not by cold, outdoor air, but by warm, impure indoor air. I am inclined to believe this and to add that we are positively criminal in the way we overheat our houses, offices, etc." Mr. Thomas Garthwaite, of Ecclefechan, who recently died, was known to fame as the maker of Carlyle's clothes. "They tell me that Tam was a great man in London," he used to say, "but he never was thocht sae muckle o' here, e wisnae ill tae please. He just wrote for a suit and I sent it, and he wore it t'll done and then

he sent for another and never a word about He was a gude enough man that Henry Harland, the author of "As It Was Written" and other successful novels, is a Londoner these days, and Mrs. Harland is one of the most successful women in London literary circles. Her success is purely personal. She doesn't "do" anything. She is very pretty and gracious and popular, and much admired by young Beardsley, the creator of the last new kind of curious women in art, and a small London idol to-day. Mr. Harland points out his wife as not a "new woman." "Look at her," he says, "probably she doesn't know the name of 'probably she doesn't know the name o

lent of France at this moment but isn't she a success! Lager beer, made in Germany or Austria is gradually ousting English ale in foreign markets. Five years ago British brewers exported 599,000 barrels, but since that time an annual decrease has been recorded and the last figure stood at 414,261 barrels, about 14.913.396 gallons, being over 6,000, 000 gallons less than before. On the other are gaining in prosperity annually, especial increasing their exports every year. The report for last year shows that the Fatherland, after supplying all the bocks con-sumed in Germany, exported no less a quantity than 66,000,000 gallons of lager beer to other countries.

"One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood diconsolate."
But if he, coming home so late
Could find his key, Moore does state.

dreamed that as I wandered by the way Bare Winter suddenly was changed to Mixed with a sound of waters murmurin
—Shelley.

# SHREDS AND PATCHES.

All the little Grover Clevelands are now two years old or more.-Kansas City Jour-There is no question but that Gresham's

shot hit, while the Spaniard's went wild. Because a young man courts his girl in dark room it is no sign he is developing negative.—Harlem Life.

As to that indemnity, perhaps Japan would be willing to take a part of it out in washing.-Chicago Tribung They did not have any riots in New Orleans when General Butler was boss down there,-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "He gives twice who gives quickly." Yes

because they come around later on and hit him for another subscription.—Puck. Colonel Breckinridge is lecturing on "The Problem of the Day." It is supposed to refer to dodging a \$15,000 judgment.-Chicago When a woman announces that she will

entertain informally, it means that she will not go to the trouble of borrowing anything. -Atchison Globe "But, pa," said the boy, "if the night has wings, why can't I stay up just a little while onger an' see it fly? Please, pa, may I?"

New York Recorder. "How little we know what is in store for us," murmured the cabbage as it hurtled through the air. "A month ago I never dreamed of going on the stage."-Puck. As the emblem of modesty the violet should be reconsidered. Not only is it one of the most forward flowers of spring, but it's never off the streets.-Philadelphia

Millicent-Did you enjoy the services day? Mildred-Immensely. The minister had on a new lace surplice, with the most stylishly puffed sleeves I have ever seen. -New York Herald. Striped garments are becoming fashion

able since Queen Lil went to jail in Honolulu. Stripes are not altogether undecorative when worn by parti-colored belles.

New York Recorder. "Should men wear patched pants church" is a question that is agitating a

congregation in Lebanon, O. This is an important question, and should be referred to the Hon. Jerry Simpson for his opinion.—St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

### Hint to New Congressmen. Washington Special in Philadelphia Tele

It would be well for members elected to Congress who are new and strange to make a study of the biographies, or at least to familiarize themselves with the names and habitations of men prominent in public life in Washington. If there is any single thing unpardonable in the eyes of these men of national fame it is ignorance of their identity. The new members who were surprised into Congress should study the congressional directory before seeking the acquaintance of statesmen of longer standcongressional directory before seeking the acquaintance of statesmen of longer standing. The matter of mistaken identity or uncertainty of identity makes an oft repeated story. One of the new members from the West who was here just before Congress adjourned trying to familiarize himself with the appearance of the Capitol has given bijectory as a serious sat here. through his ignorance of the great men of his time. His predecessor took him about in the closing hours of the session to introduce him to various men of prominence with whom he would be brought in con-tact during his term. He met Gorman and with whom he would be brought in contact during his term. He met Gorman and Sherman, Teller and Harris and others of prominence in both the Senate and House, but almost without an exception on being introduced he asked these gentlemen what States they represented and showed ignorance as to their politics. This will rise to haunt him during his career. When Niedringhaus, of Missouri, first came he made the mistake of asking Morrison, of Illinois, what State he was from and what what State he was from and what were his politics.

Distressing Rumor Contradicted.

New York Society Report.

# PENSION IS A BOUNT'

AND IT CANNOT BE CLAIMED BY ANY MAN AS A LEGAL RIGHT.

Decision by Justice Brewer of th Supreme Court in the Case of a Man Who Exacted an Illegal Fee.

OAKLAND, CAL., WATER FRONT

BILL IN EQUITY DISMISSED IN AN OPINION BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Jurisdiction of Federal Courts in Railway Receivership Cases - Alleged Combine of Postal Employes.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- An interesting opinion on the status of pensions was delivered by Justice Brewer in the Supreme Court to-day. "Congress being at liberty to give or withhold pensions," said the Justice, "may prescribe who shall receive and determine all the circumstances and conditions under which any application therefor shall be prosecuted. No man has a legal right to a pension, and no man has a legal right to interfere in the matter of obtaining pensions for himself or others. The whole control of the matter is within the domain of congressional power." This declaration was incidental to the

court's opinion on the appeal of Henry N. Frisbie, who was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana under an indictment charging that he demanded a greater sum than \$10 for his prosecution of a pension claim, in violation of the act of June 27, 1890, which placed that limit on the attorney's fee. The Justice said: "It is within the undoubted power of the government to restrain some individuals from all contracts, as well as all individuals from some contracts," He then referred to contracts for purchase or sale of lottery tickets in that connection. After stating that a pension granted by the government is a matter of bounty, that no pensioner had a vested legal right to his pension, that Congress had the right to give, withhold, distribute or recall them, Justice Brewer said: "Having power to legislate on this whole matter, to prescribe he conditions under which parties may assist in procuring pensions, it has the equal power to enforce by penal provisions compliance with its requirements. There can be no reasonable question of the constitutionality of this statute." The conviction was sustained.

Chief Justice Fuller to-day delivered an opinion dismissing the bill in equity brought by the State of California vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, involving the ownership of the Oakland water front, for want of original jurisdiction. Referring to the question of the interest of other parties, who do not appear in the case, the Chief Justice, after quoting various rulings of the court, said: "Sitting as a court of equity, we cannot, in the light of well-settled principles, invoke the conwe cannot, in the light of these tion of the question whether other persons who have an immediate interest in resist-ing the demands of complainant are not inensible parties, or, at least, so far nec essary that the cause should not go on i their absence. Can the court proceed to lecree as between the State and the Southern Pacific company and do complete and final justice without affecting other persons not before the court, or leaving the controversy in such a condition that its fina termination might be wholly inconsistent with equity and good conscience? We are constrained to conclude that the city of constrained to conclude that the city of Oakland and the Oakland Water From ompany are so situated in respect of this

itigation, and we ought not to proceed in their absence. A DISSENTING OPINION. Justice Harlan, in the dissenting opinion. cited the boundary suit of Florida against Georgia, in which the Attorney-general was allowed to file briefs for the United States without making the government a party to the case in a technical sense, and contended that practically the same course had been pursued in this case, the city of Oakland having been allowed to file briefs and documents to illustrate its alleged title and to participate in the taking of evidence. "The case has been fully heard upon its merits," he continued, "as they involve the rights of California and the Southern Paeffic company and the city of Oakland. All of these parties earnestly desire that we proceed to a final decree on the merits. If any other party is interested in the result of the case we can hold the case until that party, if it so wishes, can make proof of such interest and its nature, just as the city of Oakland has done. The suggestions that the Oakland Water Front Company has such an interest in this suit as to entitle it to be heard comes from the court not from the company or from any parties before us. The court did not say that a decree as between California and the Southern Pacific might legally affect the claim of others, or that it could be pleaded i bar, in any subsequent suit, therefore was difficult for him to understand why t court should not exercise its obligations to lecide the case between the State and th corporation. According to the interpretawould not exercise its original jurisdiction over a case, 'but would two or more States' if it appeared that individual citi-zens had an interest in the controversy?" In conclusion Justice Harlan asked how the State of California was to obtain a judicial termination of the controversy. The effectiveness of such suit would depend upon the ability of the State to bring the Kentucky corporation into court so that it would be bound by final decree. The framers of the Constitution did not intend to subject a State to the insignity of being compelled to submit its controversies with itizens of other States to the court of such other States. Justice Field added a few words of regret that the court could settle a matter that would bring so much

trouble to the State. FEDERAL COURT JURISDICTION. The question of the jurisdiction of a federal court to appoint a receiver and take railroad property out of the hands of a receiver appointed by a State court was also passed on by the Supreme Court today. The case was that of James T. Shields, jr., receiver of the Morristown & Cumberland Gap Railroad Company, appellant, against John W. Coleman and the Atlantic Trust Company, from the Circuit Court of the Eastern district of Tennessee. The plaintiff in error was appointed receiver Oct. 28, 1892, by Judge Sneed, of the State Court of Tennessee, and afterwards W. S. Whitney was appointed receiver by the United States Circuit Court. Shields filed a motion in the United States Circuit Court asking the court to vacate the order ap-pointing Whitney receiver, which motion was overruled. The question at issue was stated by justice Brewer, who delivered the opinion of the court as given above. The Supreme Court was declared to be of the opinion that the Circuit Court had no the power to take the property out of the hands of the receiver appointed by the State court. The contention that the receiver had no such interest in property as would give him a standing in the Circuit Court to petition for its restoration to his possession was declared to be a mistake, since it was a matter of every-day occursince it was a matter of every-day occurrence, the Justice said, for a receiver to
take legal proceedings to acquire possession of property or for the collection of
debts. The contention that Judge Sneed
had not jurisdiction to appoint a receiver
was also overruled. As was the claim that
the proceedings had been moved to a final
decree by which various lines had been
determined and property passed beyond the determined and property passed beyond the jurisdiction of the court. Justice Brewer said that the mere forcible continuance of possession by the federal court did not transform that which was in the sense wrongful into a rightful possession. The case was remanded to the Circuit Court for proceedings not inconsistent with the opin-

Chief Justice Fuller delivered an opinion in the Case of the Chicago, Kansas City & Western Railroad vs. Clifford R. Pontius, in error from the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, affirming the decision of the court below, which had allotted damages to Pontius for injuries received while employed by the railroad company.

In the case of Anthony Seeberger, collector, vs. the Wright & Lawther Oil and Lard Manufacturing Company. In error, to the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois, the court established the meaning of the word "draught" as applied to

importation of articles imported in chests, boxes, cases, etc. In this case flaxseed was the article imported, and the collector re-fused to make an allowance for the draught. claiming that the word was a misspelling of the word "draft," which is defined as waste matter. The court affirmed the decision of the court below, deciding the word to mean when used in such connection "ar arbitrary deduction from gross weight arbitrary deduction from gross weight made by custom to assure the buyer or importer that there is no discrimination against him for difference in scales."

The Court dismissed the appeal of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company vs. A. McEvery and H. Wilson, brought up from the case of appeals of Texas. In the case McEvery and Wilson had been allowed damages for loss caused by delay in shipping cattle from Texas to Chicago.

# Court of Claims Decision.

WASHINGTON, March 18,-The United

States Court of Claims to-day rendered two important decisions. In the case of the Delawares against the Cherokee nation the original decree declared the Delawares, as adopted citizens, to have equal rights with the native Cherokees in the common property of the nation, and to be entitled to their proportionate part of a fund of \$600,000 derived from the public lands of the nation. After the case had gone to the Supreme Court the United States purchased the Cherokee outlet and the Cherokee government distributed \$6.-640,000 of the purchase money among those who were "Cherokees by blood." Congress reserved \$1,600,000 for the protection of the Delawares, Shawnees and freedmen of the nation, and to await the event of the pending suits. This case now comes back from the Supreme Court with the former decree affirmed, and the Court of Claims to-day extended it to the new fund derived from the sale of the outlet and awarded the complainants, the Delawares, an additional judgment of \$188,254.

In the case of the freedmen against the Cherokee nation a decree was entered for lands of the nation. After the case had Cherokee nation a decree was entered for the first time in like manner declaring that the complainants as adopted citizens are entitled, under the Cherokee constitution, to share equally in the common property of the nation. As the number of the freedmen greatly exceeds that of the Delawares, the judgment in this case is for a very large amount, \$903,365. In each case the opinion was by Justice Nott.

### A BISSELL NIGHTMARE.

Postmaster-General Alarmed Because Postal Clerks Have Combined. WASHINGTON, March 18.-The Postoffice Department has information of the formation of a powerful combination of postal employes, designated to bring pressure on Congress to overturn certain regulations and rules of the department. The employes have been encouraged by success in attaching to the last postoffice appropriation bill an amendment which suspended an order of the department. This order was issued last June, and directed that by the 1st of May, 1895, all railroad mail service employes should remove to some point along the line of the route on which he was employed. This was unsatisfactory to some of the clerks, and they obtained legislation overruling the order. The reason for issuing the order is explained at the department as necessary, because at the time the order was issued there were about 1,300 of the 7.000 clerks in the service who did not live on the lines where they worked. When there was an accident or anything else that required the emergency men, those who were on leave and away from the line where they worked, escaped the extra duty, and it fell on those living on the route. of the 1,300 who were living off the lines where they worked, all but about three hundred have notified the department that they have or will remove their homes to where requested. Probably all of them will so remove, notwithstanding the legislation overruling the order.

The department is now informed that since the failure of legislation in the last a combination has been formed to pass this egislation and also to overturn orders and rules of the department which are un-satisfactory to them. A high official of the department said to-day: includes some thousands of employes in the railway mail service, the letter carriers service and in postoffices. They are all in the classified service and protected from removal. The aggregate amount of the increase demanded is about \$5,000,000. That, perhaps, is not of so much importance as the effect on the discipline of the department and the efficiency of the service. These employes, numbering about, 30,000, by contribution of \$5 each would raise a fund of \$150,000 for the maintenance of a lobby: One effect of this combination would be to create a sentiment against the civil-service law which protects the employes. How formidable the combination may be-come is a matter of conjecture, but the whole affair is the result of Congress islating to overturn the rules and regula-tions of the department as affecting its

employes."

Complaint has been made about the order of the Postmaster-general in directin the recall of passes to railway mail clerks who did not live on the line of road where they worked, but it is said that the orde was issued while Congress was in session in order that the clerks and their friend might secure legislation on that subject is they could, and as an intimation to Congress that the department resented inter-ference with its legitimate affairs.

Assistant Postmaster-general Jones to-day ordered the dismissal of a letter carrier

at Youngstown, O. An inspector had made a report on the case, and the carrier was charged with conspiracy in trying to defeat the order of the Postmaster-general making regulations preventing overtime charges. It was learned that the Youngstown carrier had taken advantage of leave of absence to go to Canton and was about to perfect an organization of letter carriers so that they would stand by each other and prevent the discharge of any man for any cause whatever. Mr. Jones says that combinations among employes of this kind will no be tolerated.

### THE ITALIAN INCIDENT. It Is Said to Have Left No Ill Feeling on Either Side.

WASHINGTON, March 18.-The Italian incident, one of three international complications, is practically closed, so far as it involves the relations of the United States and Italy, and, instead of leaving irritation and ill feeling, the affair appears to have resulted in further strengthening the friendly relations between the countries. Embassador Fava takes this view of the incident, and expresses his appreciation of the promptness and energy with which the federal authorities and those of Colorado sought to secure for Italians the same protection and redress as that given American citizens during the mob lawlessness at Walsenburg. The Embassador believes that the trouble in Colorado, as well as that in New Orleans, will further awaken sentiment for a national law by which the United States can see that full treaty protection is given to foreigners, even th they be within the jurisdiction of the States After the New Orleans lynchings of some years ago a strong sentiment for such a law sprang up. It was shown in resolutions and letters sent to Baron Fava from Boston and from the Universal Peace Union, expressing the hope that the New Orleans incident would lead to the enactment of a national law ample to protect the treaty obligations. Similar expressions have come to the Embassador through the press and otherwise as a result of the Colorado trouble. He does not doubt that such an the prevalence of public opinion now sun-

enactment will result in a year or two from It can be stated authoritatively that the reports circulated of Baron Fava's probable transfer to a European station are groundtime are believed by diplomates here to be inspired by the same malevolent influence that exaggerated the meaning of Baron Fava's personal and friendly correspondence with the Governor of Colorado, and whose aim, it is said, is to endeavor to disturb the friendship between the two countries. Baron Fava expressed the opinion that as far as the relations between ion that as far as the relations between the representatives of the two countries, both here and abroad, are con influences are powerless and will not succeed in their intent.

# INCOME TAX RETURNS.

Instructions to Internal Revenue Collectors Regarding Corporations. WASHINGTON, March 18.-The following instructions have been sent to collectors

of internal revenue: "Corporations are required to make income tax returns to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which their principal office, from which all of their business is directed and where their books and records pertaining to such business are kept, is located. Branch houses and subagencies are, therefore, not required to make returns to collectors of that part of the business under their control.

managers or other persons in control of the branch or local business of corpora-tions situated in their respective districts, the exact location of the principal office of the corporation which they represent, and to forward the information received from such agents or persons to the col-lector of the district in which said princi-pal office is located."

A large number of income tax returns are being received at the Internal Revenue Bureau by every mail, and the work of examining, extending and filing them is well in hand, and is going on without any hitch. Nearly all the collectors throughout the country have made their February reports. They show a very satisfactory acquiescence on the part of the income taxpayers in all of the regulations governing the collection of the tax. The utmost secrecy as to the amount and character of the returns is being observed, but it is believed that the receipts so far are behind the expectations

Justice Jackson's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- It is understood in the Supreme Court circle that Justice Howell E. Jackson, who is now at his home in Tennessee, will resign from the bench of the Supreme Court next fall if his health does not permit him to resume active participation in the work of the court after participation in the work of the court after its summer vacation. Justice Jackson has been absent from Washington some months on account of iliness, which was thought by his friends to be consumption in an advanced stage, and although his recovery was for a time considered out of the question he has recently greatly improved. The movement in Congress to pass a bill placing Justice Jackson on the retired list was based on the understanding that he would not be able to again take his seat with the court. His improvement during the past the court. His improvement during the past few weeks has led him to believe that he may return to work after a rest of a few months more, and should this hope fail of fulfillment it is said to be his intention to place his resignation in the hands of the

A Railway Not the Cause. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Senor Romero, the Mexican minister here, has entered a formal denial of the accuracy of the published statement that the impending war between Mexico and Guatemala is due to the influence of a British syndicate which controls the Tehuantepec railway from fear of the competition of the Guatemalan road. The minister asserts that the Tehuantepec rallway is not con-trolled by a British syndicate, but is owned by the Mexican government; that its nat-ural advantages are so pronounced that the projected railroad cannot compete with it successfully, and, finally, that a war would only delay and would not prevent the completion of the new road. It would also appear, says the minister, that British bondholders would have much more to lose than to gain by a war which would tend to reduce the value of their securities.

Sooners and Boomers Must Walt. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Secretary Smith says that it is probable that proclamations will not be issued opening public lands within the next three weeks. The proclamations that have been prepared for opening the Yankton reservation in South Dakota and the Siletz reservation in Oregon provide that within thirty days after being issued the lands shall be opened. The weather would not be propitious for land opening thirty days hence, and so the proclamations will not issue.

Joseph R. Herod Reappointed. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- The President to-day announced the following appointments: Joseph R. Herod, of Indiana, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Japan; Henry A. C. Emery, a citizen of the United States, to be interpreter to the consulate of the States at Ningapo, China; George F. Smithers, a citizen of the United States, to be interpreter to the consulate of the United States at Osaka and Hloga, Japan.

Cleveland Is Fifty-Eight Years Old. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- President Cleveland is fifty-eight years old to-day. There was, however, no special observance of the day at the White House, and the President kept closely at his desk as usual. Several congratulatory telegrams were received, and several of his intimate friends called, while others sent their congratulations accompanied by baskets of flowers. Aside from the little incidents the

lay was uneventful. General Notes. WASHINGTON, March 18.-Controller of

the Currency Eckels has gone to North Carolina for a week's shooting. Funeral services over the late Sister Mary de Chautal, for sixty years a nun, and for half that period Mother Superior of the convent of the Visitation, in this city, were held at the convent to-day. Among the pallbearers were Marshal A. A. Wilson, Senator Roach, of North Da-kota, and Alexander Porter Morse. First Lieut. Charles E. Shoemaker has been promoted to be captain in the revenue marine service. This is understood to be preliminary to his appointment as chief of he service, to succeed the late Captain

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash bal-ance, \$184,027,259; gold reserve, \$90,466,908.

# DANA LIBEL CASE.

The Indicted Editor Must Appear Before Judge Brown on April 1.

NEW YORK, March 18 .- The libel case

against Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, which was brought at the instance of Frank B. Noves, of the Washington Star, for criminal libel, drew a big crowd of newspaper men and lawyers to Commissioner Shields's room to-day. . Mr. Dana was represented by lawyers Elihu Root and Franklin Bartlett, and United States District Attorney MacFarlane appeared for the people. The question at issue was whether the courts of the District of Columbia had the right of demanding Mr. Dana's removal from this city to Washington, and Mr. Root strenuously asserted that the Washington courts had not the power. He insisted that if a crime were committed by the publication of any statement in this city the case should be tried in New York city, and that there was no power invested in the District courts of Washington to try such

Mr. Dana arrived shortly after 11 o'clock and his son Paul came in a few minutes later. United States District Attorney Mac-Farlane presented a certified copy of the papers, which contain three counts of a criminal libel. Lawyer Root objected to the papers being put in evidence on the ground that they were not properly au-thenticated and that the statements contained in them were incompetent and ir-

Louis A. Kenny, who is a clerk in the marshal's office, was the first witness called, and was questioned as to the identity of Mr. Dana. Thomas Hitchcock was next examined, and Paul Dana was the next examined, and Paul Dana was the only other witness. The lawyers for the defense raised a point as to whether Mr. Dana had anything to do with the publication or circulation of the New York Sun, and whether he could be held responsible for anything that was published in that paper on Feb. 22 of this year. Lawyer Root's objections were invariably overruled by Commissioner Shields. Mr. Hitchcock by Commissioner Shields, Mr. Hitchcock said that Mr. Dana had nothing to do with the business management of the Sun newspaper. Mr. Root said that he was advised that Mr. Noyes was a citizen of the State of Maryland, which fact he contended should be considered by the commission. should be considered by the commissioner should be considered by the commissioner indictment returned by the United States Court of the District of Columbia.

Commissioner Shields ruled, without fur-Commissioner Shields ruled, without further argument, that an order of commitment should issue for Mr. Dana to appear before Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, and paroled the defendant in the custody of his lawyers. United States District Attorney MacFarlane at once went before Judge Brown with the order from the commissioner and court announced that he would hear argument on the motion for a warrant of removal for the defendant to the city of Washington on April I.

The Window Glass Trust.

PITTSBURG, March 18.—A meeting of the window glass manufacturers of the United States will be held in Pittsburg Wednesday to further consider the combination or trust projects proposed at a meeting of the manufacturers of the country in Columbus last month. The committee appointed to investigate trade conditions and report a plan of organization met in this city several weeks ago, and subcommittees have plan of organization met in this city several weeks ago, and subcommittees have been working since that time gathering data relative to foreign prices and competitive conditions. It is stated that the committee has agreed on a plan of organization and will recommend its acceptance to the meeting this week. The consolidation of all the factories in the country under one management is said to be considered impracticable, but by the plan agreed upon by the manufacturers' committee a trust will be virtually formed if the manufacturers adopt the scheme proposed.